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HIS
MAJESTIES

Declarations to all His loving
Subjects,

I. Upon occasion of His late Messages to both
Houses of *Parliament*, and their refusal, to
treat with him for the Peace of the
Kingdome.

II. Upon occasion of a late Printed Paper,

ENTITLED,

*A Declaration and Protestation of the Lords and Commons
in Parliament to this Kingdome, and the whole World,
of the 22^d of October.*

III. After His late victory against the Rebels
on Sunday the 23 of *October.*



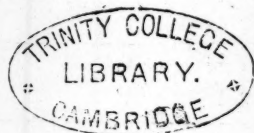
Printed by his MAJESTIES speciall command

At CAMBRIDGE,

By ROGER DANIEL Printer to the
famous Univerfitie. 1642.

23
Charles R.

OUR expresse pleasure is, That this
Our Declaration be Published in all
Churches and Chappels within the King-
dome of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, by
the Persons, Vicars or Curates of the same.





HIS MAJESTIES

DECLARATION

To all his loving Subjects upon occasion
of his late messages to both Houses of
*Parliament, and their refusall, to
treat with him for the peace of
the Kingdome.*



Fit had not evidently appeared to all men
who have carefully examined and considered
Our Actions, Messages, and Declarations,
how farre We are and have been from be-
getting or promoting the present Distracti-
ons, and that the Armes We have now taken
are for the necessary safety and defence of
Our life, being not taken up by Us till Our Town and Fort of
Hull were kept from Us by force of Armes, Our Navy im-
ployed against Us to keep all forrain supply of Armes and
Mony, when Our own here was seized and detained, from Us,
and an Army raised in pay, and marching against Us, yet the
late reception of Our Message of the 25th of *August* sent by
Persons of Honour and Trust, will sure satisfy the world, that
We have omitted nothing on Our part that a gracious and

Christian Prince could or can do to prevent the effusion of Christian blood, but that the Malignant Party, which have with great subtilty and industry begot this misunderstanding between Vs and Our good Subjects, resolve to satisfy and secure their Malice and Ambition with the ruine of the Kingdome, and in the blood of Vs and all Our good Subjects.

When they had forced Vs, after the neglect of Our Message from *Beverly*, by raising a great Army, and incensing Our Subjects against Vs, to erect Our Royall Standard, that Our Subjects might be informed of Our danger, and repair to Our succour, though We had no great reason to believe any Message of Ours would receive a very good entertainment, if those men might prevail, who had brought all these miseries upon the Kingdome to satisfy their own private ends : yet observing the miserable Accidents which already befell Our good Subjects by the Souldiers under their command, and well knowing that greater would ensue, if timely prevention were not applyed ; and finding that the malice and cunning of these men had infused into Our People a Rumor, that We had rejected all Propositions and offers of Treaty, and desired to engage Our Subjects in a Civill war, which Our Soul abhorres, we prevailed with Our self (for a full expression of Our desire to prevent the effusion of blood) to send a gracious Message to both Our Houses of Parliament on the 25. of *August*, in these words.

*His Majesties gracious Message to both Houses of Parliament,
sent from Nottingham 25. August 1642. By the
Earles of Southampton and Dorset, Sir John
Culpeper, Chancellour of the Exchequer,
and Sir William Uvedall.*



WE have with unspeakable grief of heart long beheld the distractions of this Our Kingdome, Our very soul is full of anguish untill We may find some remedy to prevent the Miseries which are ready to overwhelme this whole Nation by a Civill warre: And though all Our endeavours tending to the composing of those unhappy differences betwixt Vs and Our two Houses of Parliament (though pursued by Vs with all Zeal and Sincerity) have been hitherto without that Successe We hoped for; yet such is Our constant and earnest care to preserve the publick Peace, that We shall not be discouraged from using any Expedient, which by the blessing of the God of Mercy may lay a firm foundation of Peace and Happinesse to all Our good Subjects: To this end observing that many mistakes have arisen by the Messages, Petitions and Answers betwixt Vs and Our two Houses of Parliament, which happily may be prevented by some other way of Treaty, wherein the Matters in difference may be more clearly understood, and more freely transacted; We have thought fit to propound to you, That some fit Persons may be by you enabled to treat with the like number to be authorized by Vs, in such a manner, and with such freedom of debate, as may best tend to that happy Conclusion which all good men desire, *The peace of the Kingdome*: Wherein as We promise in the Word of a King all safety and encouragement to such as shall be sent to Vs, if you shall choose the place where We are for the Treaty, which We wholly leave to you, presuming of your like care of the safety of those We shall employ if you shall name another

place ; So We assure you and all Our good Subjects, that (to the best of Our understanding) nothing shall be therein wanting on Our parts, which may advance the true Protestant Religion, oppose Popery and Superstition, secure the Law of the Land (upon which is built as well Our just Prerogative, as the Propriety and Liberty of the Subject) confirm all just Power and Priviledges of Parliament, and render Vs and Our people truly happy by a good understanding betwixt Vs and Our two Houses of Parliament. Bring with you as firm Resolutions to do your duty, and let all Our good people joyne with Vs in Our prayers to Almighty God for his blessing upon this Work.

If this Proposition shall be rejected by you, We have done Our duty so amply, that God will absolve Vs from the guilt of any of that blood which must be spilt, and what opinion soever other men may have of Our Power, We assure you nothing but Our Christian and Pious care to prevent the effusion of blood hath begot this Motion, Our Provision of Men, Arms and Money being such as may secure Vs from farther violence, till it shall please God to open the eyes of Our People.

Our Messengers were not suffered to sit in the Houses, and one of them, the Earle of *Southampton* (against whom there was not the least colour of exception or so much as a vote) not suffered to deliver Our Message, but compelled to send it by the Gentleman Viher, and then commanded to depart the Towne, before they would prepare any Answer which they shortly sent Vs in these words,

The

The Answer of the Lords and Commons to His Majesties
Message the 25 of August. 1642.

May it please Your Majestie,

THe Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, having received Your Majesties Message of the 25. of August, do with much grief resent the dangerous and distracted state of this Kingdome; which we have by all means endeavoured to prevent, both by our severall advices and Petitions to Your Majesty, which have been not onely without successe, but there hath followed that, which no ill counsell in former times hath produced, or any age hath seen, namely, those severall Proclamations and Declarations against both the Houses of Parliament; whereby their Actions are declared Treasonable, and their Persons Traitors; And thereupon Your Majesty hath set up Your Standard against them, whereby You have put the two Houses of Parliament, and in them this whole Kingdome, out of Your Protection; so that untill Tour Majesty shall recall those Proclamations and Declarations; whereby the Earle of Essex and both Houses of Parliament, and their adherents and assistants, and such as have obeyed and executed their commands and directions, according to their duties, are declared Traitors, or otherwise delinquents; And untill the Standard set up in pursuance of the said Proclamations be taken down, Tour Majesty hath put us into such a condition, that whilest we so remain, we cannot by the fundamentall priviledges of Parliament, the Publick trust reposed in us, or with the generall good and safety of this Kingdome give Your Majestie any other Answer to this Message.:

Joh: Brown Cler: Parliament.

H. Elfinger Cler. Parl. D. Com.

THis strange Answer might well have discouraged Vs from any thought of proceeding further this way, and informed Vs sufficiently what Spirit still governed amongst those few, who continued still in both Houses, otherwise after so many bitter and invective Messages and Declarations sent to Vs, and published against Vs, We should not have been reproched with Our Proclamations and Declarations set forth by Vs, as the effect of such evil Counsell, as was unparalleled by any former Examples. We believe indeed such Proclamations and Declarations have never been before set forth, but were former times ever acquainted with such intolerable provocations: were there ever, before these Twelve Moneths, Declarations published in the name of either or both Houses of Parliament to make their King odious to the People? Have either or both Houses ever before assumed or pretended to a Power to raise Arms or leavy Warre in any Cause, or can both Houses together exercise such a Power? Are those Actions which the Law hath defined literally and expressly to be treasonable, or such Persons to be traitours, not so, because they are done by Members of either House, or their appointment? And must not We declare such who march with Arms and Force to destroy Vs, to be Traitours, because the *Earl of Essex* is their Generall? Those whom We have or do accuse, We have named together with their Crimes, notorious by the known Law of the Land, (a favour not granted to Our Evil Counsellours) and appeal to that known Law to judge between Vs: And now that by this We should have put the whole Kingdome out of Our protection (in whose behalf We do all that We have done) is a corrupt Glosse upon such a Text, as cannot be perverted but by the cunning practices of such who wish not well to King or People, yet that no weak Persons might be misled by that Imputation upon Vs, We sent a Reply to that Answer in these words,

His

His Majesties Reply to an Answer sent by the two Houses of Parliament to His Majesties Message of the 25 of August, concerning a Treaty of Accommodation.

WE will not repeat what means We have used to prevent the dangers and distracted estate of the Kingdome, nor how those means have been interpreted, because being desirous to avoid effusion of blood, We are willing to decline all memory of former bitterness that might make Our offer of a Treaty lesse readily accepted.

We never did Declare, nor ever intended to Declare both Our Houses of Parliament Traitors, or set up Our Standard against them, and much lesse to put them and this Kingdome out of Our Protection: We utterly Professe against it before God and the World. And further to remove all possible scruples which may hinder the Treaty so much desired by Us, We hereby Promise, so that a day be appointed by you for the revoking of your Declarations against all Persons as Traitors or otherwayes, for assisting of Vs, We shall with all cheerfulness upon the same day recall Our Proclamations and Declarations, and take down Our Standard: In which Treaty We shall be ready to grant any thing that shall be really for the good of Our Subjects, Conjuring you to consider the bleeding condition of *Ireland*, and the dangerous condition of *England*, in as high a degree as by these Our offers We have declared Our self to do: And assuring you that our chief desire in this world is to beget a good understanding and mutuall confidence betwixt Vs and Our two Houses of Parliament.

THis Message produced an Answer little differing from the former, like men who had no other measure of the Justice of their Cause, then their Power to oppresse Vs, forgetting their own duties, they sharply inform Vs of Ours in these words,

The humble *Answer* and *Petition* of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, unto the Kings
last *Message*.

May it please Your Majestie,

IF We the Lords and Commons in Parliament Assembled, should repeat all the wayes we have taken, the endeavours we have used, and the expressions we have made unto Your Majesty to prevent those distractions and dangers Your Majestie speaks of, likely to fall upon this Kingdome, we should too much enlarge this Reply. Therefore as we humbly, so shall we onely, let Your Majestie know that we cannot recede from our former Answer for the reasons therein expressed. For that Your Majestie hath not taken down Your Standard, recalled Your Proclamations and Declarations, whereby You have declared the Actions of both Houses of Parliament to be Treasonable, and their Persons Traitors. And You have published the same since Your Message of the 25th of August by Your late Instructions sent to Your Commissioners of Array, which Standard being taken down, and the Declarations, Proclamations and Instructions recalled, if Your Majestie shall then upon this our humble Petition, leaving Your Forces, return unto Your Parliament, and receive their faithfull advice, Your Majestie will find such expressions of our fidelities and duties, as shall assure You that Your Safety, Honour, and Greatnesse can onely be found in the affections of Your people, and the sincere Counsells of Your Parliament, whose constant, and undiscouraged endeavours, and consultations have passed through difficulties unheard of, onely to secure Your Kingdomes from the violent mischiefs and dangers now ready to fall upon them, and every part of them, who deserve better of Your Majestie, and can never allow themselves (representing likewise Your whole Kingdome) to be ballanced with those Persons whose desperate dispositions and counsells prevaile, still so to interrupt all our endeavours for the relieving of bleeding Ireland, as we may fear our Labours and vast expences will be fruitlesse
that

that distressed Kingdome. As Your presence is thus humbly desired by us; So is it in our hopes Your Majestie will in Your reason believe, there is no other way then this, to make Your Self happy, and Your Kingdome safe.

John Browne Cler. Parliament.

Without any bitternesse or reprehension of their neglect of Us, and the publick Peace, to expresse Our deep sense of the Calamities at hand, We yet once more (hoping to awake them to a Christian tendernesse towards the whole Kingdome) sent to them in these words;

WHo have taken most wayes, used most endeavours, and made most real expressions to prevent the present distractions and dangers; let all the World judge, as well by former Passages as by Our two last Messages, which have been so fruitlesse, that (though We have descended to desire and presse it) not so much as a Treaty can be obtained, unlesse We would denude Our self of all force to defend Us from a visible strength marching against Us, and admit those Persons as Traitors to Vs, who according to their duty, their Oaths of Allegiance, and the Law, have appeared in defence of Vs their King and Liedge Lord (whom We are bound in Conscience & Honour to preserve) though We disclaimed all Our Proclamations & Declarations, and the erecting of Our Standard as against Our Parliament. All We have now left in Our Power is to expresse the deep sense We have of the Publick misery of this Kingdome, in which is involved that of Our distressed Protestants of Ireland, and to apply Our Self to Our necessary defence, wherein We wholly rely upon the Providence of God, the Justice of Our Cause, & the Affection of Our good People; so farre We are from putting them out of Our protection. When you shall desire a Treaty of Vs,

We shall piously remember whose blood is to be spilt in this quarrell, and cheerfully embrace it: And as no other Reason induced Vs to leave Our City of *London*, but that with honour and safety We could not stay there, nor raise any force but for the necessary defence of Our Person and the Law, against Levies in opposition to both; so we shall suddenly and most willingly return to the one, and disband the other, as soon as those causes shall be removed. The God of Heaven direct you, and in mercy divert those Judgements which hang over this Nation, and so deal with Vs & Our Posterity as We desire the Preservation and Advancement of the true Protestant Religion, the Lawes and the Liberty of the Subject, the just Rights of Parliament, and the Peace of the Kingdome.

But as if all these gracious Messages had been the effects Bonely of Our weaknesse, and instances of Our want of Power to resist that torrent, they deal at last more plainly with Vs, and after many sharp, causelesse, and unjust reproches, they tell Vs in plain English, that without putting Our Self absolutely into their hands, and deserting all Our own Force, and the protection of all those who have faithfully appeared for Vs according to their duty, there would be no means of a Treaty, although Our extraordinary desire of Peace had prevailed with Vs, to offer to recall Our most just Declarations, and to take down Our Standard, set up for Our necessary defence; so their unjustifiable Declarations might be likewise recalled: their Answer followes in these words,

The humble Answer of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament unto His Majesties last Message.

WE the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, do present this our humble Answer to Your Majesties Message of the 11th of this instant Moneth of September. When we consider the Oppressions, Rapines, Firing of houses

*hauses, Murthers, (even at this time, whilst Your Majesty pro-
 pounds a Treaty) committed upon Your good Subjects by Your Soul-
 diers, in the presence, and by the Authority of their Commanders,
 being of the number of those whom Your Majestic holds Your self
 bound in Honour and Conscience to Protect as Persons doing their
 duties. We cannot think Your Majesty hath done all that in You lies
 to prevent, or remove the present distractions; nor so long as Your
 Majesty will admit no peace, without securing the Authours and In-
 struments of these mischiefs from the Justice of the Parliament,
 which yet shall be ever dispenc'd with all requisite moderation and
 distinction of offences, although some of those Persons be such in
 whose Preservation Your Kingdome cannot be safe, nor the un-
 questionable Rights and Priviledges of Parliament be maintain'd,
 without which the power and dignity thereof will fall into contempt.
 We beseech Your Majesty therefore to consider Your expressions,
 That God should deal With You and Your Posterity, as Your Ma-
 jesty desires the preservation of the Just Rights of Parliament,
 which being undeniable in the trying of such as we have declared
 to be delinquents, we shall believe Your Majesty both towards Your
 self and Parliament will not in this Priviledge, we are most sensible
 of, deny us that which belongs unto the meanest Court of Justice in
 this Kingdome. Neither hath Your Majesty cause to complain that
 You are denied a Treaty, when we offer all that a Treaty can pro-
 duce, or Your Majesty expect, Security, Honour, Service, Obedi-
 ence, Support, and all other effects of an humble, loyall, and faith-
 full subjection; and seek nothing but that our Religion, Liberty,
 peace of the Kingdome, safety of the Parliament may be secured from
 the open violence, and cunning practices of a wicked party, who
 have long plotted our ruine and destruction; And if there were any
 cause of Treaty, we know no competent Persons to Treat betwixt the
 King and Parliament: And if both Cause and Persons were such as
 to in vire a Treaty, the Season is altogether unfit, whilst Your Ma-
 jesties Standard is up, and Your Proclamations and Declarations
 unrecalled, whereby Your Parliament is charged with Treason.*

If Your Majesty shall persist to make Your self a shield and defence to those Instruments, and shall continue to reject our faithful and necessary advice for securing and maintaining Religion and Liberty, with the Peace of the Kingdome and safety of the Parliament, we doubt not but to indifferent judgements it will easily appear who is most tender of that Innocent Bloud which is like to be spilt in this cause, Your Majesty, who by such persisting, doth endanger Your self and Your Kingdomes, or We, who are willing to hazard our selves, to preserve both.

We humbly beseech Your Majesty to consider how impossible it is, that any Protestation, though published in Your Majesties name, of the tenderesse of the miseries of Your Protestant Subjects in Ireland, of Your Resolution to maintain the Protestant Religion, and Laws of this Kingdome, can give satisfaction to reasonable and indifferent men, when at the same time divers of the Irish Traytors and Rebels, the known favourers of them, and agents for them, are admitted to Your Majesties presence with Grace and Favour, and some of them employed in Your service; when the Cloaths, Munition, Horses, and other Necessaries bought by Your Parliament, and sent for the supply of the Army against the Rebels there, are violently taken away, some by Your Majesties command, others by Your Ministers, and applyed to the maintenance of an unnaturall Warre against Your People here.

All this notwithstanding, as we never gave Your Majesty any just cause of withdrawing Your self from Your great Councell, so it hath ever been, and shall ever be farre from us to give any impediment to Your return, or to neglect any proper means of curing the distempers of the Kingdome, and closing the dangerous Breaches betwixt Your Majesty and Your Parliament, according to the great trust which lies upon us: and if Your Majesty shall now be pleased to come back to Your Parliament, without Your Forces, we shall be ready to secure Your Royall Person, Your Crown, and Dignity, with our Lives and Fortunes; Your presence in this Your great Councell, being the onely means of any Treaty betwixt Your Majesty and them with hope of Success.

And

And in none of our desires to Your Majesty shall we be swayed by any particular mans advantage, but shall give a clear Testimony to Your Majesty, and the whole World, that in all things done by us, we faithfully intend the good of Your Majesty, and of Your Kingdomes, and that we will not be diverted from this end by any private, or self respects whatsoever.

Jo. Brown Cler. Parliament.

They will not believe We have done all that in us lyes to prevent and remove the present Distractions, because of the oppressions, rapines, and the like, committed upon Our good Subjects by Our Souldiers. Let them remember who have compelled Vs, and against Our Soules desire forced Vs to raise those Souldiers, and then if the oppressions and rapines were indeed such as are falsely pretended, Our poore Subjects who suffer under them, will look on them, and onely on them, as the Authours of all the miseries they do or can undergo. We confesse with grief of heart some disorders have, and many more may befall Our good People by Our Souldiers, but We appeal to all those Countyes through which We have passed, what care We have taken to prevent, and what Justice We dayly inflict upon such Offendours: neither hath the least complaint been ever made to Vs of violences and outrages, which We have not to Our utmost Power repaired or punished; however those false and treasonable Pamphlets are suffered which accuse Vs of giving warrant for plundering of Houses. Our Mercy and Lenity is so well known to the contrary, that it is usually made an excuse by those who against their Consciences assist this Rebellion against Vs, that they chuse rather to offend Vs upon the Confidence of Pardon, then provoke those Malignant Persons who without Charity or Compassion destroy all who concurre not with them in faction and opinion. How farre We are from rapine
and

and Oppression may appear by Our Lenity to the Persons and Estates of those who have not onely exercised the *Militia* (the seed from whence this Rebellion against Vs hath grown) but contributed Money and Plate to the maintenance of that Army which now endeavours to destroy Vs, as of *Nottingham, Leicester*, and many other places through which We have passed, many of whom then were and now are in that Army : to let passe Our passing by *Charly* (the house of the *Earl of Essex*) without other pressures then as if he were the Generall of Our own Army, and Our expresse Orders to restrain the Liberty Our Souldiers would otherwise have used upon that place, and his Estate about it. How contrary the proceedings are of these great Assertours of the publick Liberties, appears fully by the sad instances they every day give in the plundering by publick warrant, the Houses of all such whose Duty, Conscience, and Loyaltie hath engaged them in Our Quarrell, which every good man ought to make his own. By their declaring all Persons to be out of the Protection of Parliament (and so exposing them to the fury of their Souldiers) who will not assise this Rebellion against Vs, their anointed King, by the daily outrages committed in *Yorkshire*, when contrary to the desire and agreement of that County (signed under the hands of both parties) they will not suffer the Peace to be kept, but that the Distractions and Confusion may be universall over the whole Kingdome, direct their Governour of *Hull* to make Warre upon Our good Subjects in that County, and so continue the robbing and plundering the Houses of all such who concur not with them in this Rebellion. Lastly, by the barbarous, sacrilegious Inhumanity exercised by their Souldiers in Churches, as in *Canterbury, Worcester, Oxford*, and other Places, where they committed such unheard of Outrages, as Jews and Atheists never practised before. God in his good time will make them examples of his vengeance.

We never did, nor ever shall, desire to secure the Authours
and

and Instruments of any mischiefs to the Kingdome from the Justice of Parliament, We desire all such Persons may be speedily brought to condigne punishment by that Rule which is, or ought to be, the Rule of all punishment, the known Law of the Land. If there have seemed to be any interruption in proceedings of this nature, it must be remembred, how long Persons have been kept under generall Accusations, without triall, though earnestly desired; that the Members who were properly to judge such Accusations have by violence been driven thence, or could not with honour and safety be present at such debates; that notorious Delinquents by the known Laws were protected against Vs from the Justice of the Kingdome, and such called Delinquents, who committing no Offence against any known Law were so voted onely for doing their Duties to Vs, and then there will be no cause of complaint found against Vs.

And for the Priviledges of Parliament We have said so much, and upon such reasons, (which have never been answered but by bare positive Assertions) in Our severall Declarations, that We may well, and do still use the same expression, That We desire God may so deal with Vs and Our Posterity, as We desire the preservation of the just Rights of Parliament; The violation whereof in truth by these desperate Persons is so clearly known to all men who understand the Priviledges of Parliament, that their rage and malice hath not been greater to Our Person and Government, then to the Liberty, Priviledge, and very being of Parliaments, witnesse their putting in, putting out, and suspending what Persons they please, as they like or dislike their opinions; their bringing down the Tumults to assault the Members, and awe the Parliament, their posting and prosecuting such members of either House as concurred not with them in their Designes, and so driving them from thence for the safety of their lives, their denying Vs, against the known, established Law, and the Constitution of the

Kingdome, to have a negative voice, without which no Parliament can consist, their making close Committees, from whence the Members of the Houses are exempted, against the Liberty of Parliament, and lastly resolving both Houses into a close Committee of seventeen persons, who undertake and direct all the present Outrages, and the managery of this Rebellion against Vs, in the absence of foure parts of five of both Houses, and without the privity of those who stay there, which is not onely contrary but destructive to Parliaments themselves. By these grosse unheard of incursions and breaches of the Priviledges of Parliament, (and without them they could not have done the other) they made way for their attempts upon the Law of the Land, and the introduction of that unlimited Arbitrary Power which they have since exercised to the intolerable damage and confusion of the whole Kingdome. And We assure Our good Subjects, the vindication of these just Liberties and Priviledges of Parliament, thus violated by these men, is not lesse the Argument of Our present quarrell and undertaking, then Our own Honour, Interest, and Safety, those being no way so securely to be preserved, as by preserving Parliaments and their just Priviledges. Neither is there any Protestation to Our knowledge published in Our name of Our tenderesse of the miseries of *Ireland*, and Our Resolution to maintain the Protestant Religion, and Laws of this Kingdome, that is not the Protestation of Our Soul, and manifested in all Our Actions, and We hope that false Scandall, That divers of the Irish Traitours and Rebels, the known favourers of them, and Agents for them are admitted to Our presence with favour and employed in Our service, will gain no credit with good men, who remember well the notorious imputation so confidently and groundlessly heretofore cast on Vs by M^r *Pym*, of which as there could never be the least proof, so We could never receive any satisfaction for that high injury, which might have been a warning to them to have published no more
such

such untruths, if they had not found that truth and their end cannot meet together.

For the Horses taken for Our Service, which were provided for the service of *Ireland*, 'tis true, We were compelled for the bringing Our own Waggons from *Chester* for the Carriage of Our Munition to make use of them, being few in number and of small value, after they were certified to be of no use for the service, for which they were provided. And for the Clothes, upon enquiry We find that some few were taken by Our Soldiers (but without any Order from Vs) going to *Coventry*, and as was probably believed for the relief of that place, then in a Quall Rebellion against Vs, but how farre We have been, and are from diverting any of those provisions made for the relief of that poore Kingdome (the thought of whose miserable condition makes Our heart bleed) may appear by Our expresse Command given for the speedy transportation of 3000. suits of Clothes which we found provided at *Chester*, but neglected to be sent, and which no necessity of Our own Army here could prevail with Vs to seize. And how bold soever the reproches of that kind have been upon Vs, We are confident Malice it self cannot lay the least probable imputation upon Vs, for the neglect of Our duty towards that kingdome. What one thing in Our power have We neglected or omitted, which might contribute to the assistance, or ease of Our poore Protestant Subjects there? We first recommended the case of that businesse to both Our Houses of Parliament. We consented to all Propositions made on the behalf, offered to raise 10000 Volunteers, (which if then accepted had shortned that work) offered to venture Our own Person in the service, what interpretation that offer of Ours found is known to all the world, We parted with Our Interest in the Land of the Rebels, to encourage such who were willing to adventure in that businesse, and when Money is raised by Our consent for that sole purpose, they have at once seized on a hundred thousand pound particularly appointed by Act of Parliament for the relief

lief of *Ireland* (Our Army being ready to perish for want of it) and imployed it to maintain this unnaturall Civill warre at home. They have leavyed men and entertained Commanders for that service, and then compelled them to joyn in this Rebellion, and to march against Vs, and though they have complained of Our keeping the Lieutenant of *Ireland* some weeks with Vs, (when in truth it was a season of extraordinary businesse,) after we had in vain for many moneths pressed his dispatch, yet themselves now detain him, when his going is so necessary for the preservation of that Kingdome. And no doubt these men (and these alone) by begetting this miserable distraction of *England*, are guilty before God and Man of all the insupportable calamities that Our Kingdome of *Ireland* endures. Let all the world judge where the desire of Peace is, and upon whose account the blood and confusion which hath been shed, and must follow, shall be cast; And whether the severall Proclamations and Declarations published by Vs, have not been extorted from Vs, by such unheard of Insolencies and Injuries, which no former times ever produced, neither can any sober man wonder, when We are publickly reproched, traduced, and reviled to Our People (a practice never known till this Parliament) that We endeavour by a true relation and Declaration of Our Actions and Intentions, and of their Conspiracies, who have vowed Our destruction, to inform Our good Subjects of the cunning and malice they are to encounter with; & when a Combination is entred into to destroy Vs, and to alter the Religion and Law of the Kingdome; and to that purpose an Army raised and marching against Vs, that We proclaim the Generall of that Army, and such who shall assist him in levying a Warre against Vs, to be Traytours, and have set up Our Royall Standard, and required all Our good Subjects to come to Our defence. And yet both in that Proclamation and in all Our Declarations We have never accused Our Parliament, but such factious, seditious Members of both Houses whom We have named, and whom We are ready to prove

prove according to the Rules of the known Law to be guilty of High Treason. We well know, and all the Kingdome knows that of near 300. Members, which the House of *Commons* contains, there remains not now there 100. neither hath above such a number consented almost to any thing of which We have ever complained, the rest have either been driven away by Tumults and Threats of the Persons whom We have accused, or out of Conscience withdrawn themselves from their desperate Consultations, and of about 100. Peeres of the Realme, there are not above 15. or 16. who con-
 curre in these miserable Resolutions, which disturb the publick Peace, many of which being of desperate fortunes, have no other support, then the Commands now given them to make Warre upon Vs: and now these men must sit upon the Lives and Fortunes of all the Nobility, Gentry, and Commons of *England*: and because We will not put Our Self into the hands, government, and disposall of them, all Our good Subjects are invited and encouraged to rebell against Vs. Yet We have been, and are still farre from accusing all that small number of both Houses who are yet left together, We believe many of them are misled by the cunning and malice, and frightened by the power of those men whom We have accused, against every one of whom We have Evidence of matter of fact, that the known Law of the Land determines to be High Treason.

And now that all Our good Subjects may see how desirous these men and their adherents are to prevent the effusion of bloud, and the lasting miseries of a Civill Warre, they will make themselves so considerable, that except We will recall Our Proclamations and Declarations whereby the particular men named for particular Actions (which the Law hath defined to be Treason) are so accused, and others warned from involving themselves in their guilt, and except We will take down Our *Standard*, that Our good Subjects may not repair to Vs for Our defence, when so many Armies are raised against

Vs in severall parts of the Kingdome, and ready to destroy Vs, and such of Our good Subjects, who dare continue loyall to Vs, and except We will return to *London*, from whence with violence We have been driven, We must not be treated with, or receive any Answer to so gracious a Message.

It can no longer be doubted by any man, who hath not wilfully forsaken his understanding, that it is no more a quarrell undertaken by the Parliament, but contrived and fomented by the Persons We have named, and now continued solely in their defence, to whose Ambition, Faction, and Malice, the true reformed Protestant Religion, the just Right, Honour, Safety, and Life of Vs and Our Posterity, the Law of the Land, which hath so long preserved this Nation happy, the Liberty of the Subject established by that Law, and the glorious frame & constitution of this Kingdome must be sacrificed. But as We have hitherto left no Action unperformed, which in Honour, Justice and Conscience, We were obliged to do, or in Christian Policy and Prudence We could conceive might probably prevent these Calamities, so We thank God he hath given Vs a full Courage and Resolution to runne the utmost hazard of Our life for the suppression of this horrible Rebellion, in the which no disproportion of Power, Arms, or Money shall discourage Vs; And We hope that all Our good Subjects besides, by the common duty of Allegiance, will be stirred up for their own sakes, for the preservation of the blessed Protestant Religion, and for the upholding this whole admirable frame of Government, which being dissolved, all their private and particular Rights and Interest must be immediately confounded, to bring in their utmost power and assistance unto Vs, in this desperate exigent. And We do declare that whosoever shall lose his life in this Service for Our defence, the Wardship of his Heire shall be granted by Vs without Rent or Fine to his own use, and We shall hold Our Self obliged to take all possible care for the support, relief, and protection of all their wives, & children, who shall have the hard fortune to die in this service.

His

His MAJESTIES Declaration to all his lo-
ving Subjects, upon occasion of a late
printed paper,

Entituled,

*A declaration and Protestation of the Lords and Commons
in Parliament to this Kingdome, and the whole world,
of the 22^d of October.*

IF in truth the framers of this Declaration are not engaged by any private passion or respect, by any evil intention to Our Person, or designe to the prejudice of Our just Honour and Authority, to raise these forces and Army against Vs (as they call Almighty God to witnesse they are not) they will think it their duty to disclaime the Protection of the Conductours of that Army, who the next day after this so solempne Protestation, used their utmost Power by the strength of that Army to have destroyed Vs, and put Our Person (for whose defence they would make the world believe this Army is raised) into as much danger, as the skill and malice of desperate Rebels could do, otherwise this Protestation now made will appear of the same nature with those by which they promised to make Vs a glorious King, when by their *nineteen Propositions* they endeavoured to strip Vs of all those Rights which made Vs a King, and them Subjects.

What those Actions and proceedings have been which have manifested their Loyalty and Obedience unto Vs, will be as hard to find, as their humble Petitions and Remonstrances, when in truth their Actions have been the greatest scornes of Our Authority, and their Petitions the greatest reproches and challenges of Vs, which any age have produced ; And we
have

have not onely the clear evidence of Our own Conscience, but the testimony of all good men, that we left no action unperformed on Our parte, which might have prevented the misery and confusion which the ambition, fury, and malice of these seditious Persons have brought upon this poor Kingdome, neither is there any thing wanting to the happinesse of Church and State, but that Peace and Order which the faction of these men have robbed them of.

But they directed their Generall the Earle of *Essex* to deliver an humble Petition to Vs, wherein they desire nothing from Vs, but that We would return in peace to Our Parliament, and by their faithfull Counsell and advice compose the distempers and confusions abounding in Our Kingdomes, as We are bound to do. We were never so backward in receiving, or so slow in answering the Petitions of either of both Our Houses of Parliament, that there was need by an Army to quicken Vs, which either or both Houses of Parliament have in no case no more shadow of Right or Power to rayse by any Law, Custome, or Priviledge, then they have by their Votes to take away the lives and fortunes of all the Subjects of *England*; yet the Framers of this Declaration take it unkindly that upon their profession in the sight of Almighty God (which is they say the strongest assurance that any Christian can give) We did not put Our self into their hands (those hands which were lifted up against Vs, and filled at that time with Armes to destroy Vs) and leave a strength God had supplied Vs with, of good and faithfull Subjects, who notwithstanding all their threats and menaces had brought themselves to Our Assistance. If that Petition had been so humble as they pretended, they would not have lost the advantage of publishing it in this their Declaration, that the World might as well have been witnesse of our refusall of Peace, as it hath been of their disdain of any way to it, when they rejected Our severall earnest offers of a Treaty.

But

But why did they not send this humble Petition? *His Excellency* twice sent unto Vs for a safe conduct for those who should be employed therein, and We refused to give any, or to receive this humble and dutifull Petition. Sure when Our good Subjects shall understand the strange enmity between these men and truth, the no-conscience they use in publishing, and informing those by whom they pretend to be trusted, things monstrous and contrary to their own knowledge, they will not be lesse offended with their falshood to them, then their Treason to Vs. 'Tis well known We never refused to give admittance to any Message or Petition from either or both Houses of Parliament, their Messengers have been received and entertained not onely with that safety, but with that candour, as is due to the best Subjects, when their Errand hath been full of Reproach and Scorn, and the Bringers bold, arrogant, and seditious in their demeanour; and therefore there needed to have been no more scruple made in the delivery of this, then the other Petitions which have been brought Vs. The truth is, We were no sooner acquainted at *Shrewsbury* by the *Earl of Dorset* that he had received a letter from the *Earl of Essex*, intimating that he had a Petition from both Houses to be delivered to Vs, and to that purpose asking a safe convoy for those who should be sent, but We returned this Answer, That as We had never refused to receive any Petition from Our Houses of Parliament, so We should be ready to give such a reception and Answer to this as should be fit, and that the bringers of it should come and goe with all safety, onely We required that none of those Persons whom We had particularly accused of high Treason should be, by colour of that Petition, employed to Vs. After this We heard no more till a second letter, at least a fortnight after the first, to the *Earl of Dorset*, informed Vs that Our former Answer was declared to be a breach of Priviledge, that We would not allow any Messengers to come to Vs, that is, that We were not content that

such Persons who had conspired Our death, might securely come into Our presence; Our second Answer differed little from Our former, insisting that the addresse should not be made by any of those Persons whom We had particularly accused of high Treason, amongst whom the *Earl of Essex* himself was one, but declaring that Our eare should be still open to heare any Petition from Our two Houses of Parliament: whether this were a denyall from Vs to receive their Petition, or whether if Our two Houses of Parliament had indeed desired to Treat with Vs by Petition, they might not as well have sent it to Vs, as they have done since their Instructions to their Ambassadors into *Ireland*, and their new Bill for rooting out Episcopacy, and devising a new form of Church-government, let all the world judge. We have reason to believe that the Petition then prepared for Vs (if We have seen the true cöpy of it) was thought by the Persons trusted for the presenting it, fitter to be delivered after a Battel and full Conquest of Vs, then in the head of Our Army, when it might seem somewhat in Our power whether We would be deposed or no.

For that continued dishonest Accusation of Our Inclination to the Papists (which the Authours of it in their own Consciences (which will one day be dreadfull to them) know to be most unjust and groundlesse,) We can say no more, and We can do no more to the satisfaction of the world. If they know that the Romish Priests have encouraged those of that Religion to conforme themselves to the Protestant Religion, by coming to Church, receiving the Sacrament, & taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, they are more conversant with the subtilties of them then We are, but We must confesse till We be certain they have found that way to deceive Vs, that is, to delude the Lawes which are against them, We shall in Charity believe their conformity to be reall, & not pretended; but that any Priests or Jesuites imprisoned have been released by Vs out of the Goale of *Lancaster*, or any other Goale, is as false

false (to use an expression of their own) as the Father of Lyes could invent, neither are the Persons named in that Declaration to whom Commissions are supposed to be granted for places of Command in this War ; so much as known to Vs, nor have they any command, or, to Our knowledge, are present in Our Army, and 'tis strange that Our oathes and Protestations before Almighty God, for the maintenance of the Protestant Religion, should be so slighted in the end of this Declaration, when in the beginning of it, it is acknowledged to be the strongest obligation and assurance that any Christian can give. We desire to have Our Protestations believed by the evidence of Our Actions.

But they are informed (& that is ground enough for them to lay the basest imputation upon their Sovereigne) that *Sir John Henderson*, and *Colonell Cockram* (men of ill report both for Religion and Honesty) are sent to *Hamborough* and *Denmark* ; (We thought We should have heard no more newes from *Denmark*) to raise forrain forces and to bring them hither : We have before in Our Declarations (sufficient to satisfy any honest man,) declared Our opinion and resolution concerning Forrain Force, & We had never greater cause to be confident of security in Our own Subjects, and therefore cannot believe so vile a scandall can make any impression in sober men. Let a List of the Nobility and Gentry about Vs, and in Our service be viewed, and will they not be found the most zealous in the Protestant Religion, the most eminent in Reputation, of the greatest fortunes, and the greatest fame, the most publick Lovers of their Countrey, & most earnest assertours of the Liberty of the Subject, that this Kingdome hath, how different the Reputation of the principle Ringleaders of this Faction and Rebellion is, how carefull they are of employing virtuous & honest men, is apparent to all the world, when they have entertained all the desperate & necessitous Persons (whereof very many are Papists, which We speak knowingly, as having taken severall

rall of them Prisoners) they can draw to them, and when they supercede a proceeding at the Common Law for an odious and infamous crime, that M. *Griffen* may have liberty to keep them company in this Rebellion.

For Our Affection and gracious Inclination to the City of *London*, and how farre we are from any such purpose, as these impious men charge Vs with, appears in Our late Proclamation, in which we declare the Suburbs to be comprehended as well as the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, to which we doubt not they will give that credit and obedience, as We shall have cause to commend their Loyalty in joyning with Vs to suppress this Rebellion, which uncontrould, in a short time, must make that place most miserable.

For the Oath and Covenant which they threaten Vs with, if it be to engage them to doe or not to doe any thing contrary to the Oathes they have already taken of Allegiance and Supremacy, as it cannot oblige them being taken, so We doubt not Our good Subjects will easily discern that it is a snare to betray and lead them into a condition of the same guilt, and so of the same danger with themselves: And We must therefore declare whosoever shall hereafter suffer himself to be cozened by those Stratagems, and take such a voluntary Oath against Vs, We shall impute it to so much malice, as will render him incapable of Our Pardon, & shall proceed against him as a desperate Promoter of Sedition, and an Enemy to the Kingdome.

Let all honest men remember the many gracious Acts We have passed this Parliament for the ease & benefit of Our people, that when there was nothing left undone or unoffered by Vs, which might make this Nation happy, these mischievous Contrivers of Ruine, instead of acknowledging Our Grace and Justice, upbraided Vs with all the reproches malice and cunning could invent in a Remonstrance to the People (a thing never heard of till that time) that having thus incensed mutinous and seditious minds, they made use of them to awe the
Parliament,

Parliament, drave Vs, and the major part of both Houses from Our City of *London*, that they took away Our Fort and Town of *Hull* from Vs, kept Vs from thence by force of Armes, and imployed Our own Magazine against Vs, that they seized upon Our Royall Navy, and with it chased Our good Subjects, and kept all supply from Vs, that they voted away Our negative voyce, and then raised a formidable Army to destroy Vs, that when they had thus compelled Vs, by the help of such of Our good Subjects who against the fury of these men durst continue loyall, to raise some power for Our defence, they absolutely and peremptorily refused to treat with Vs for the peace of the Kingdome; and lastly that on the 23 of *October* they brought this Army (raised for the defence of Our Person) into the Field against Vs, and used their best skill and means to destroy Vs and Our Children, We say whoever remembers and considers this progresse of theirs, will think of no other Covenant then to joyne with Vs in the apprehending the Authours of this miserable Civilwarre, that Posterity may not with shame and indignation find that a few Schismaticall ambitious persons, were able to bring such a flourishing glorious Kingdome, which hath so long resisted the Envy of Christendome, to a speedy desolation, to satisfy their own pride and ambition. And We doubt not, Our good Subjects of *Scotland*, will never think themselves engaged by the Act of Pacification (to which We willingly consented) to assist a Rebellion against their own naturall King, for the assistance of Persons accused and notoriously known to be guilty of High Treason, the bringing of whom to condigne punishment would, with Gods blessing, be a speedy means of happinesse and Peace to Our three Kingdomes.

His MAJESTIES Declaration to all his lo-
ving Subjects after His late Victory
against the Rebels on Sunday
the 23. of October.



WE must wholly attribute the preservation of Vs and Our Children in the late bloody Battel with the Rebels to the mercy and goodnesse of Almighty God, who best knowing the Justice of Our cause, and the uprightnesse of Our heart, to his service, and to the good and welfare of Our People, would not suffer Vs and this whole Kingdome to be made a prey to those desperate Persons, so We hold it Our duty still to use all possible means to remove that jealousie, and misunderstanding from Our good Subjects, which by the Industry, and subtilty of that Malignant Party (which hath brought this mischief and confusion upon the Kingdome) hath been infused into them, and to that purpose (though even those scandals are sufficiently answered by many of Our Declarations and Messages, and by Our late Protestation made in the head of Our Army, which We shall alwayes by the help of God stedfastly and solemnly observe) We shall take notice of those subtile Insinuations by which at this present (according to that observation We can make, and Information We can receive) they endeavour to poyson the hearts, and corrupt the Allegiance of such of Our good Subjects who cannot so clearly discern their malice and impostures. First, by urging and pressing that false groundlesse Imputation of Our favouring Popery, and Our imploying many of that Religion now in Our Army. Secondly, by seducing Our good people to believe that this Army raysed and kept for Our necessary defence (and without

without which in all probability the malice of these men had before this taken Our life from Vs) is to fight against, and subdue the Parliament, to take away the Priviledges thereof, and thereby to root out Parliaments, if either of which were true, We should not have the courage with an Army much greater then Ours, to hope for successe.

For the first, for Our Affection to that Religion, Our continuall practice, Our constant Profession and severall Protestations will satisfie all the world, against which Malice and Treason it self cannot find the least probable objection, we wish from Our heart the Zeal and Affection of these men to the true Protestant Religion were as apparent as Ours. For the employing men of that Religion in Our present service in the Army, whosoever considers the hardnesse and straights the malice and fury of these men have driven Vs to, their stopping all passages and wayes that neither men or money might come to Vs, their declaring all such to be Traitors who shall assist Vs, their entertaining men of all Countries, all Religions, to serve against Vs, would not wonder, if We had been very well contented to have received the service & Assistance of any of Our good Subjects who had Loyalty enough (wharsoever their Religion is) to bring them to Our succour. All men know the great number of Papists which serve in their Army, Commanders, and others, the great Industry they have used to corrupt the Loyalty and Affection of all Our Subjects of that Religion, the private promises and undertakings they have made to them, that if they would assist them against Vs, all the Laws made in their prejudice should be repealed, yet neither the weaknesse of Our own condition, nor the other Arts used against Vs, could prevail with Vs to invite those of that Religion to come to Our succour, or to recall Our Proclamation which forbade them to do so. And We are confident (though We know of some few whose eminent Abilities in command and conduct, and moderate and unfactionious dispositions

tions hath moved Vs in this great necessity to imploy them in this service) that a farre greater number of that Religion is in the Army of the Rebells, then in Our own. And We do assure Our good Subjects, though We shall alwayes remember the particular services, which particular men have or shall in this exigent of Ours perform to Vs, with that grace and bounty which becomes a just Prince, yet We shall be so farre from ever giving the least countenance or encouragement to that Religion, that We shall allwayes use Our utmost endeavour to suppress it, by the execution of those good and wholesome Lawes already in force against Papists, and concurring in such further remedies as the care and wisdom of Vs and both Houses of Parliament shall think most necessary for the Advancement of Gods service.

For the second, of Our Intention to make Warre upon Our Parliament and so to root out Parliaments. The scandall is so senselesse, when Our Accusation of a few particular Persons for particular crimes notoriously committed, adjudged by the known Laws of the Land to be Treason, is evident, that no man can be moved with it, who doth not believe a dozen or twenty factious, seditious Persons, to be the high Court of Parliament, which consists of King, Lords, and Commons, and for the Priviledges of it, whoever doth not believe that to raise an Army to murder and depose the King, to alter the whole frame of Government and established Laws of the Land by extemporary, extravagant Votes and resolutions of either or both Houses, to force and compell the Members to submit to the Faction and Treason of a few, and to take away the Liberty and freedome of Consultation from them, to be the Priviledges of Parliament, must confesse that the Army now raised by Vs, is no lesse for the vindication and preservation of Parliaments then for Our own necessary defence. We have often said, and We still say, that We believe many Inconveniences have grown upon this Kingdome by the too
long

long intermission of Parliaments; that Parliaments are the only necessary Sovereigne remedies for the growing mischiefs which time and Accidents have and will alwayes beget in this Kingdome, that without Parliaments the happinesse cannot be lasting to King and People; We have prepared for the frequent assembling of Parliaments, and will be alwayes as carefull of their just Priviledges, as of Our Life, Honour, and Interest; but that those Priviledges should extend so farre hath been lately declared, that it should not be lawfull for us to apprehend the Lord *St. John*, Captain *Windgate*, or Captain *Walter*, when they came to destroy us, because they were Members of Parliament, without the consent of that House of which they were Members, is so ridiculous, that there need no more to be said in this Argument then the giving these instances. In a word, as who ever knows in what danger Our Person was in, on Sunday the 23 of *October*, can never believe that the Army which gave us Battel was raised for Our defence, and preservation; so when they consider how much the Liberty of the Subject is invaded by their Rapine and Imprisoning, and that foure parts at the least offive of the Members of both Houses are by violence driven from being present in that Councell. That the Book of Common Prayer is rejected, and no countenance given but to *Anabaptists* and *Brownists*, they will easly find the pretences of care of the Protestant Religion, the Liberty of the Subject, and of the Priviledge of Parliament to be as vain and pretended, as those which referre to the safety of Our Person, and preservation of Our Posterity,

We cannot omit the great pains and endeavours these great pretenders to Peace and Charity have taken, to raise an implacable malice and hatred between the Gentry and Commonalty of the Kingdome, by rendring all Persons of Honour, Courage, and Reputation, odious to the Common people, under the style of Cavaliers, insomuch as the High-ways and

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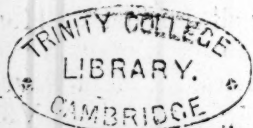
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Villages have not been safe for Gentlemen to passe through without violence or affronts, and by infusing into them that there was an intention by the Commission of *Array* to take away a part of their Estates from them, a scandall so senselesse and impossible, that the contrivers of it well know they might with equall Ingenuity have charged Vs with a purpose of introducing Turcisme or Judisme amongst them: and We hope when Our good Subjects have well weighed the continuall practices of these men to reject all offers of Treason, and to suppress truth, and to mislead them by bold and monstrous falsehoods, they will not think such Arts and wayes to lead to Peace and Vnity. And We desire Our good Subjects of all Conditions to believe that We hold Our Self bound no lesse to defend and protect the meanest of Our People (who are born equally free, and to whom the Law of the Land is an equall Inheritance) then the greatest Subject, and that as the wealth and strength of this Kingdome consists in the number and happinesse of Our People, which is made up of men of all Conditions, so We shall to the utmost of Our power endeavour without distinction to give every one of them that Justice & Protection which is due to them, and We do exhort them all to that charitable and brotherly Affection one towards another, that they may be reconciled in a just duty and Loyalty to Vs, which may enable Vs for that Protection.

To conclude, We would have all the world know, that We shall never forget the Protestations and Vowes We have made to Almighty God in Our severall Declarations and Messages to both Our Houses of Parliament. And We are too much a Christian to believe that We can break those promises, and avoyd the Justice of Heaven.



FINIS.

